annual average of the amount allocated and the expenditure incurred during the last three years is as under:-

(Rupees in lakhs)

Hospital	Annual Average Allocated Amount	Annual Average Expenditure
Dr. RML Hospital	5689	5594
Safdarjung Hospital	8397	8172
Lady Harding Medical College and Associated Hospitals	5543	5524

Water purifying machines in Safdarjung Hospital

1892. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Safdarjung Hospital is using tap water to conduct haemo-dialysis on patients with kidney trouble;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide the water-purifying machines in the hospital to make purified water available for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) Tap water is used in Safdarjung Hospital for haemo-dialysis by using deionizing machines. The reverse osmosis and deionizing machines are used for dialysis purpose and in both the processes tap water is used.

However, procurement of reverse osmosis machine is in process.

Funds received from abroad for AIDS

†1893. SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount received from abroad during the last three years for controlling the AIDS alongwith the extent of amount allocated by Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the amount spent for controlling the AIDS and for the treatment of AIDS patients out of the same;

(c) the steps Government have taken to ascertain the exact number of AIDS patients in the country; and

(d) the number of AIDS patients at present?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) The National AIDS Control Project-Phase II is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme, being implemented all over the country through 38 State AIDS Control Societies. A budgetary outlay of Rs. 1425 crore has been made available for the National AIDS Control Project-Phase II (NACP-II) for the 5 year project period (1999-2004). The break-up is as follows:

1. Government of India—Rs. 196 crore contribution for National AIDS Control Project-Phase-II.

2. World Bank assistance—Rs. 959 crores for National AIDS Control Project-Phase-II.

3. USAID assistance for Rs. 166 crore—AVERT Project in Maharashtra.

4. DFID assistance for Rs. 104 crore—Projects in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Orissa. In the last year (2001-02) the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has also provided funds for this purpose.

Apart from the actual Government of India contribution, the entire money for this Project is first made available by the Government in the budget, and then reimbursement is claimed from the external funding agency after expenditure is incurred. State Governments also provide manpower and health infrastructure; and also supply drugs and equipment for purposes of AIDS prevention and control.

(b) The utilisation of funds for the above projects in the last 3 years is as follows:

Rs. in crores

Year	Provision	Utilisation
NACP-II		
1999-2000	135.50	129.74
2000-01	120.50	162.56
2001-02	166.50	126.54
USAID assistance		
1999-2000	3.00	5.50
2000-01	15.00	9.22
2001-02	15.00	11.64
DFID assistance		
2000-01	8.00	8.00
2001-02	25.00	25.37
CIDA assistance		
2001-02	2.00	2.00

(c) The Government has taken steps to tackle the problem of both under-diagnosis and under-reporting of AIDS cases by providing technical inputs and training to physicians. The Computerised Management Information System (CMIS), which is operational now, is also expected to improve AIDS case reporting.

(d) The total number of AIDS cases reported as on 28th February, 2003 are 44275.

Dai Kits

1894. SHRI K. KALAVENKATA RAO:
SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Atomic Energy has developed an irradiated 'Dai Kit' containing material used in deliveries and these 'Dai Kits' have brought about a great change and acceptability in Southern States of the country;

(b) if so, whether certain Non-Governmental Organisations have found that its use has brought down infant mortality rates;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to encourage use of 'Dai Kits' in other parts of the country; and

(d) the other details in this regard?